

through majority approval of both Houses of Congress.

(C) DEFINITION.—As used in this paragraph, the term “INF Treaty” refers to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter Range Missiles, together with the related memorandum of understanding and protocols, done at Washington on December 8, 1987.

#### SEC. 3. UNDERSTANDINGS.

The advice and consent of the Senate to the Convention on Nuclear Safety is subject to the following understandings:

(1) DISMANTLEMENT OF THE JURAGUA NUCLEAR REACTOR.—The United States understands that—

(A) no practical degree of upgrade to the safety of the planned nuclear installation at Cienfuegos, Cuba, can adequately improve the safety of the existing installation; and

(B) therefore, Cuba must undertake, in accordance with its obligations under the Convention, not to complete the Juragua nuclear installation.

(2) IAEA TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—

(A) FINDINGS.—The Senate finds that—

(i) since its creation, the International Atomic Energy Agency has provided more than \$50,000,000 of technical assistance to countries of concern to the United States, as specified in section 307(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2227(a)) and in provisions of foreign operations appropriations Acts;

(ii) the International Atomic Energy Agency has budgeted, from 1995 through 1999, more than \$1,500,000 for three ongoing technical assistance projects related to the Bushehr nuclear installation under construction in Iran; and

(iii) the International Atomic Energy Agency continues to provide technical assistance to the partially completed nuclear installation at Cienfuegos, Cuba.

(B) SENSE OF THE SENATE.—The Senate urges the President to withhold each fiscal year a proportionate share of the United States voluntary contribution allocated for the International Atomic Energy Agency's technical cooperation fund unless and until the Agency discontinues the provision of all technical assistance to programs and projects in Iran and Cuba.

#### SEC. 4. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this resolution:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on International Relations of the House of Representatives.

(2) CONVENTION.—The term “Convention” means the Convention on Nuclear Safety, done at Vienna on September 20, 1994 (Senate Treaty Document 104-6).

(3) NUCLEAR INSTALLATION.—The term “nuclear installation” has the meaning given the term in Article 2(i) of the Convention.

(4) STATE PARTY.—The term “State Party” means any nation that is a party to the Convention.

(5) UNITED STATES INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION.—The term “United States instrument of ratification” means the instrument of ratification of the United States of the Convention.

Mr. ENZI. I ask for a division vote on the resolution of ratification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution of ratification. A division is requested. Senators in favor of the resolution of ratification will rise and stand until counted.

Those opposed will rise and stand until counted.

On a division, two-thirds of the Senators present and voting having voted in the affirmative, the resolution of ratification is agreed to.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

#### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1999

Mr. ENZI. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment, under the provisions of S. Con. Res. 23, until 12 noon, Monday, April 12. I further ask unanimous consent that on Monday, immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and the Senate then begin a period of morning business until 2 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. ENZI. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will adjourn this evening until 12 noon on Monday, April 12. There will be no rollcall votes during Monday's session. However, Members can expect rollcall votes as early as Tuesday, April 13. As the leader previously announced, it is hoped that when the Senate returns from the Easter break, it will consider the supplemental appropriations conference report and the budget conference report, if available.

The leader would, again, like to thank all Senators for their cooperation during the past busy week.

#### ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ENZI. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of S. Con. Res. 23 following the remarks of Senator BAUCUS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senator from Montana is recognized.

#### CHINA'S WTO ACCESSION AND THE VISIT OF PREMIER ZHU RONGJI

##### KEEP THE POWDER DRY

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise today to bring your attention to a matter of pressing concern involving the upcoming visit of Chinese Premier Zhu Rongji and the prospects of China's accession to the World Trade Organization.

##### CONTEXT OF RELATIONSHIP

Let me begin, however, with some context.

On April 8 and 9, the Premier of China will visit our country. As we speak, the Administration is negotiating with China the terms of its possible accession to the WTO.

Already this session, the Senate has seen one floor debate concerning our overall China policy. That debate was prompted by an amendment that would have required Congress to vote on the terms of China's accession prior to the Administration's completion of an agreement. Such a pre-emptive vote raised several constitutional and precedential questions.

Congress has not voted on any of the previous 110 GATT and WTO accessions because since 1948 WTO accessions have been executive agreements which generally require no U.S. concessions.

I spoke loudly against that amendment for three specific reasons. First, a vote on WTO accession would more likely be a judgment on the immediate state of our overall relationship with China than on the trade policy details of the accession. Second, such a vote could result in the U.S. holding a set of unilateral trade concessions by China to the United States hostage to every other concern we have about China—from human rights to security, environment, labor policies and much more. Third, we are already required to vote on China's permanent Normal Trading Relation status before the agreement becomes binding. Therefore, I was pleased that the Senate saw fit to defeat this resolution by a resounding vote of 69 to 30. Now we can move on to the matter of pressing concern.

Mr. President, as the visit of the Chinese Premier nears, and as the Administration continues with its negotiations, I am sure that the Senate, the Administration, and the country as a whole will engage in an intense debate on China policy. Participants in this debate will have radically different views on the prospects of our relationship, and on the trade, security and human rights policies we should adopt in it.

I rise today to encourage all participants in this debate to take a deep breath and to think carefully about this issue. For there is much at stake. And it is incumbent upon all of us to make sure that our actions are in the best interests of our country.

##### STATEMENT TO THE ADMINISTRATION

First, let me address my remarks to the Administration, for they are engaged in an on-going dialogue with China over WTO accession.

Simply put, we must not allow the pending visit of the Premier to cause us to want an agreement so badly that we will accept it on anything less than the best possible terms. It may sound trite, Mr. President, but this is serious stuff—we have to get it right. I do not want to see us simply agree to a commercially viable agreement, instead I want us to sign a commercially powerful agreement.